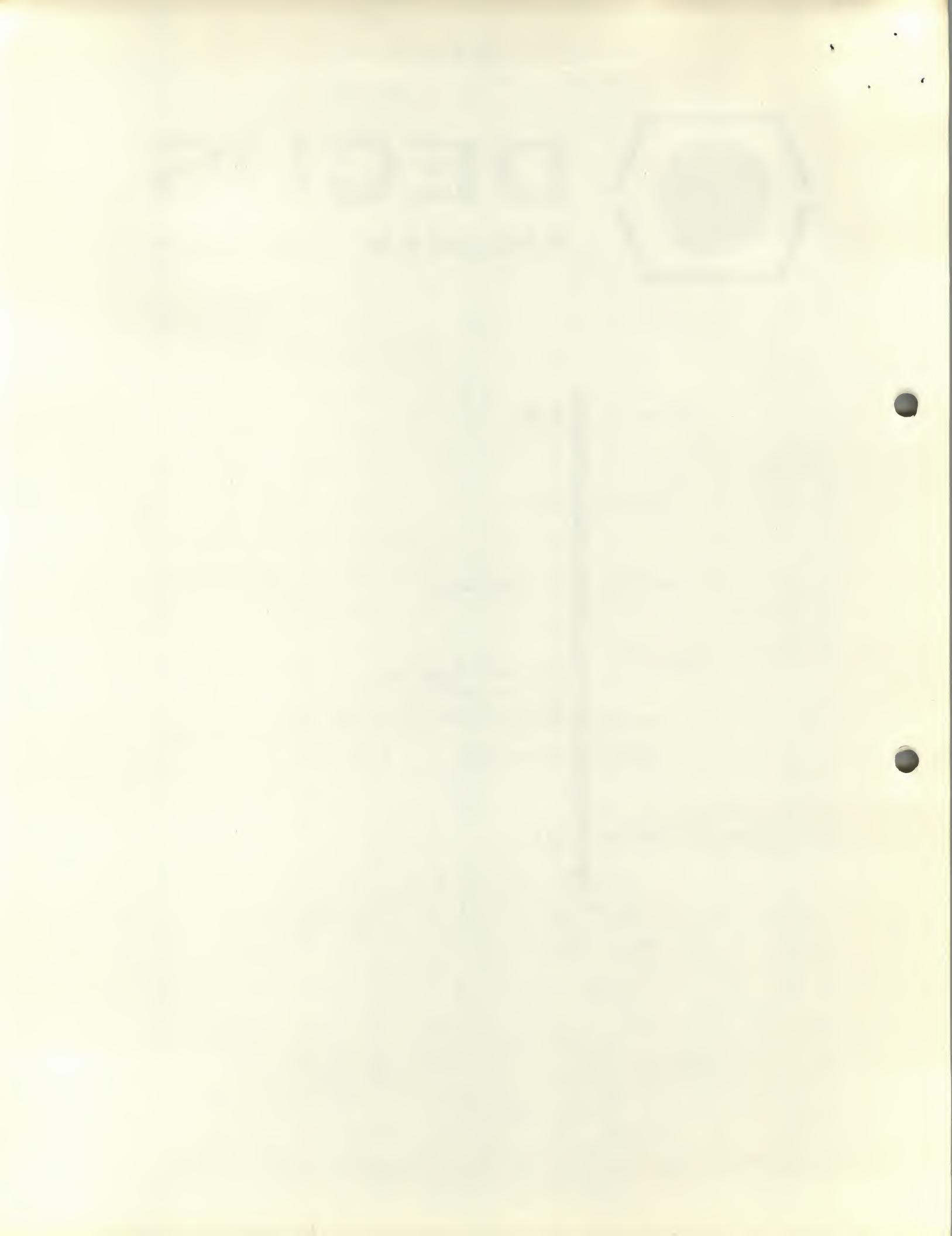




DECUS

PROGRAM LIBRARY

DECUS NO.	8-384
TITLE	BLOK
AUTHOR	T. D. M. Roberts
COMPANY	Institute of Physiology University of Glasgow Glasgow, Scotland
DATE	October 1970
SOURCE LANGUAGE	PAL-D



BLOK

DECUS Program Library Write-up

DECUS NO. 8-384

This is a two-page programme for examining the disk when using the Disk Monitor system. Individual blocks are printed on the teletype with their Link words. Directory Name Files appear with one line for each file, the name being decoded. Other blocks are printed in octal, eight words to a line with headings from which the word-number may be read off.

The programme occupies locations 6000-6377. (6127 through 6153 are unused). Initial entry point is 6000, where the programme loops waiting for the keyboard flag. Type "D" for directory format or "space" for standard octal format. The programme now halts to allow the block number to be set on the switch register. Press Continue to initiate the print-out.

Output may be interrupted during spacing by pressing any key on the teletype. D will give the next block in Directory File format, ↑ C returns to Monitor, 0 transfers to Loc 4000 at which it is convenient to have a version of ODT (ODT4). Any other character gives the normal octal print-out suitable for the SAM Blocks.

Block numbers may be inserted from the teletype, using ODT4, after altering WAIT (6123) from 7602 to JMP I ODT (5673). The procedure with ODT is to open 6105/... and enter the Block No; following this by 6100G to return to BLOK. SAM Block format will be used unless Directory format has been specifically asked for by pressing D.

When ODT is being used, the programme returns to ODT at the end of each block, or after any interruption of the print-out. The return address in BLOK, for the format already specified, is 6100. To re-specify the format, type 6000G, type "D" or "space" as appropriate, and then type 6100G. When ODT is not being used, the programme responds to the keyboard only while typing is in progress.

The buffer area is 1000-1177 and these are the addresses used in the print-out. To derive the word number in the original block, just disregard the first digit - thus, for example, the word found at location 1035 in the buffer is word 35 in the block being examined, and so on.

In deriving the word number for entries in the DN file, allow two words for the file name. The three octal numbers following the file name are: the core loading point, the programme entry point, and the file code respectively. In the file code, the first two digits are a classification incorporating extended memory bits (see Monitor manual) the last two are the file number. Loading points and entry points are zero for files other than Saved files. Where the Load point is given as 7777 this means that non-contiguous pages are used in core. The start addresses of each of the pages used then appear in sequence in the first block of the saved file.

The first three words in the first DN Block are: the block number for the first of the Monitor Scratch blocks (0373), the code for the version of Monitor that is in use (not decoded in this programme), and the block number for the first SAM block.

The words in the SAM block indicate which files occupy the corresponding blocks in a set of 400. Thus word 1135 in the buffer, when examining block 200, might contain the number 3315 (say). This

would mean that block 135 contains a page of file no. 15 and that block 335 contains a page of file no. 33. If the same entry were found when reading the second SAM block (Block 401) this would signify a page of 15 in block 535 and a page of 33 in block 735. Zeros indicate unallocated blocks.

To find which block contains the nth page of a particular file, find the file number from the Directory, locate the earliest entry for this file number in the SAM block, and then count along, taking account of the 7777 convention (above) for files which are to be loaded into non-contiguous pages in core.

Once the content of the relevant locations on the disk is known, it is a simple matter to make changes. These may be made directly on the disk using DISKLOOK (Decus 8-111) or SYSLUK (Decus 8-141), or alternatively the required changes may be made to the buffer in core, using ODT, and the buffer can then be written back onto the disk using the following short routine built for the purpose, again using ODT.

1200/...	4607	(LF)/	JMS I SYSIO
	5	(LF)/	= write, 3 = read
Block No.	(LF)		
1000	(LF)/		core address of buffer
LINK word	(LF)		
	7402	(LF)/	error return
	5610	(LF)/	return to ODT4
	7642	(LF)/	Monitor SYSIO
	4000	(CR)/	ODT4 address

To preserve paper-tape versions of individual blocks, e.g. of particular states of the DN files or SAM blocks, it is convenient to add the above routine to be punched out by ODT along with the buffer. Restoration is then effected by reading back the paper-tape and starting at 1200. For short-term use, the DN and SAM blocks may be brought

down into core, one by one, and saved in new files on the disk using Monitor. When the saved versions are written back into place, all files not recorded in the current DN file cease to be accessible through Monitor and count as deleted. If the disk images are still intact, however, these 'lost' files can be recovered by patching the appropriate entries in the DN and SAM blocks.

It is possible to alter a file name, to change the classification from SYS to USER or vice versa, or to alter either the load point or the entry point. A change of entry point is particularly useful when there is a need to patch programmes such as PIP or PALD which normally start with an initialization routine that alters the core image as soon as the programme is called down. If the entry point is patched to one of the HLT locations in Monitor head (e.g. 7606), the computer will halt before the initialization routine. The programme may then be patched in core with the switch register and re-saved.

If the load point is to be altered, care is needed in dealing with multi-page programmes. All the off-page references will need to be patched before the programme will run in the new area. To find the relevant locations, set the ODT mask to 0600 and search the appropriate area with 0600W. The last 7 bits of the indirect instructions found in this way indicate the locations of the off-page references. Pointers in page zero are traced using 0400W. and the same mask.

The contents of saved files are recognisable core images. Binary and ASCII files, on the other hand, contain 8-bit paper-tape characters packed three characters to two 12-bit words. The octal print-out is thus not readily recognisable without some decoding.

A single page from an ASCII file may be decoded by the following procedure: create a new entry for an ASCII file in the Directory by giving a file name (e.g. S: QRY) in answer to the OUT- request under

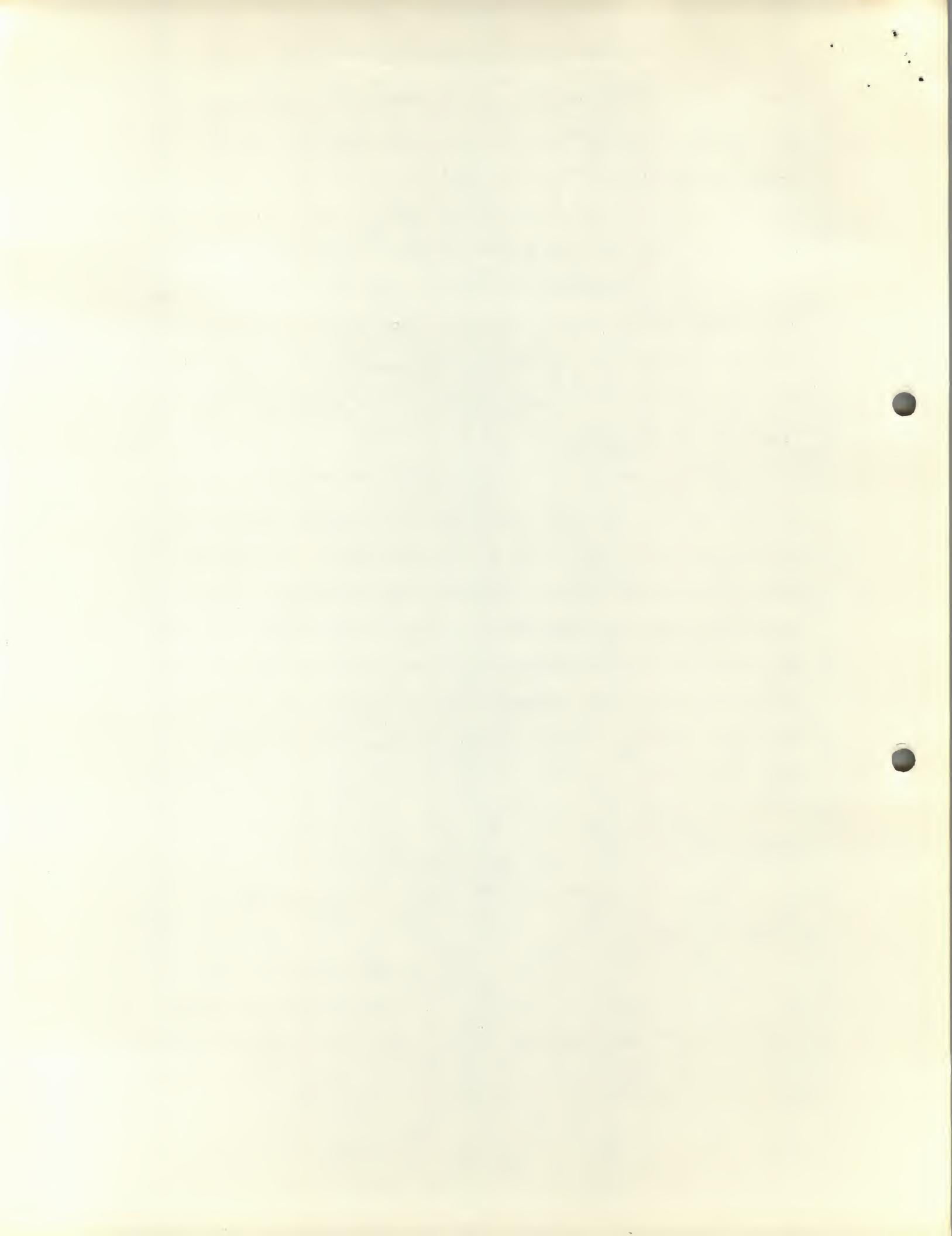
the A option of PIP. Determine the corresponding file number with BLOK. Patch the appropriate word in the SAM block with this new file number. Patch zero into the link word for the block to be decoded. Call PIP again and copy S: QRY onto the teletype under the A option. Remember to restore all the patched locations afterwards.

Binary files need special treatment because of the occurrence of "origins" or load points. The first page, or a run of pages including the first, can be decoded by copying onto paper tape under the B option of PIP and running the tape through a reverse assembler (such as Decus 5/8-18a).

A further use of BLOK is to facilitate re-arrangement of the files on the disk. An area can be cleared by judicious copying and deleting, using PIP, and a known set of blocks can be reserved for direct interaction with one of the user's own programmes. This is done by inserting dummy file-numbers in the appropriate places in the SAM block. The maximum number of file names permitted depends on the system configuration and is governed by the length of the available DN blocks. If a larger dummy file-number is used in the SAM block, there is no chance of the corresponding blocks being taken over by Monitor because the Monitor SAVE operation searches for zeros in the SAM block entries before allocating blocks to a new file.

To use ODTL at 1000, with the buffer at 4000, make the following patches to BLOK:

6106, 1000 → 4000	(Start of buffer area)
6073, 4000 → 1000	(Location to be jumped to
6370, 4000 → 1000	after 0 is struck on keyboard.)

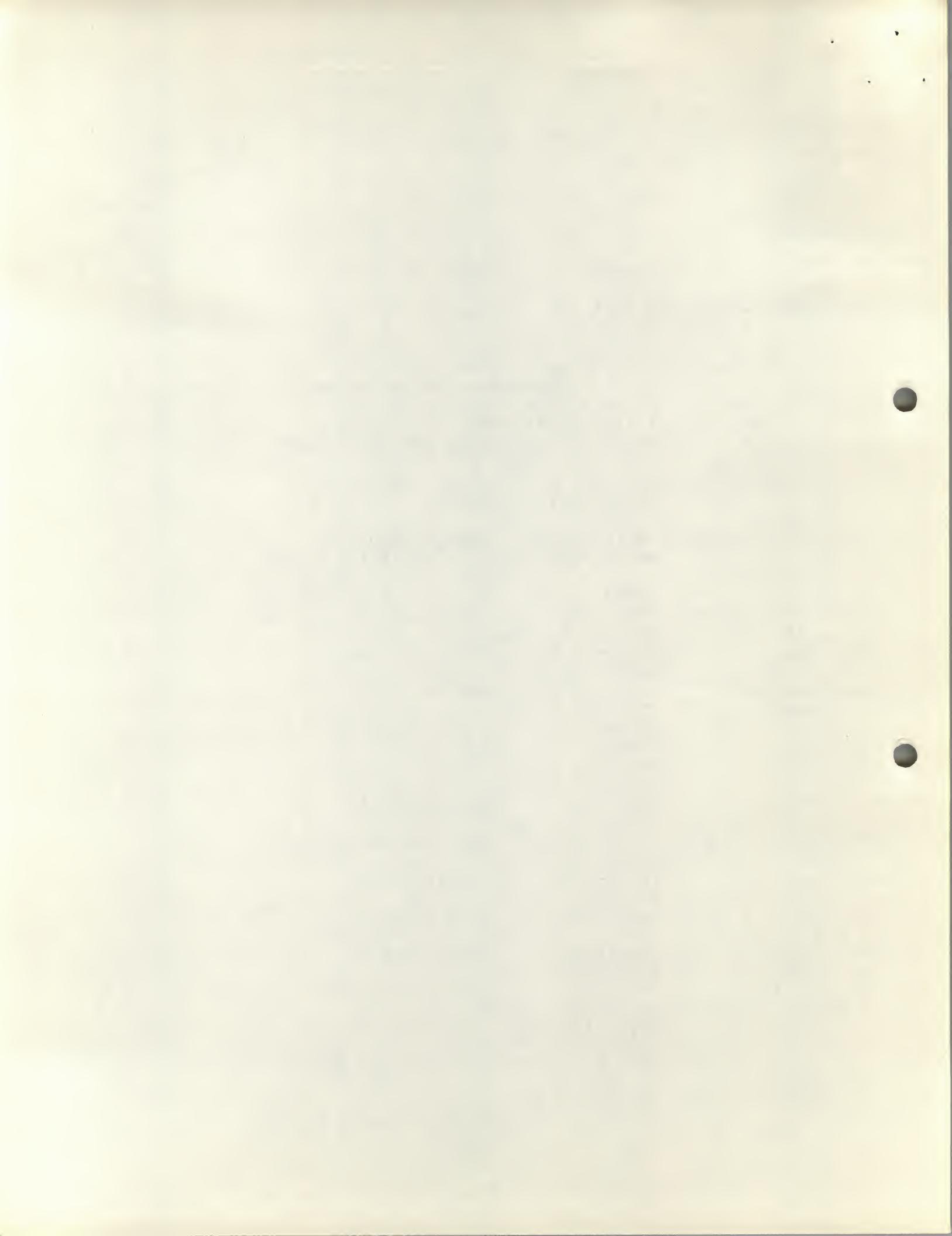


•PA;
•PALD
*OUT-S:B2
*
*IN-S:B2
*
*OPT-T

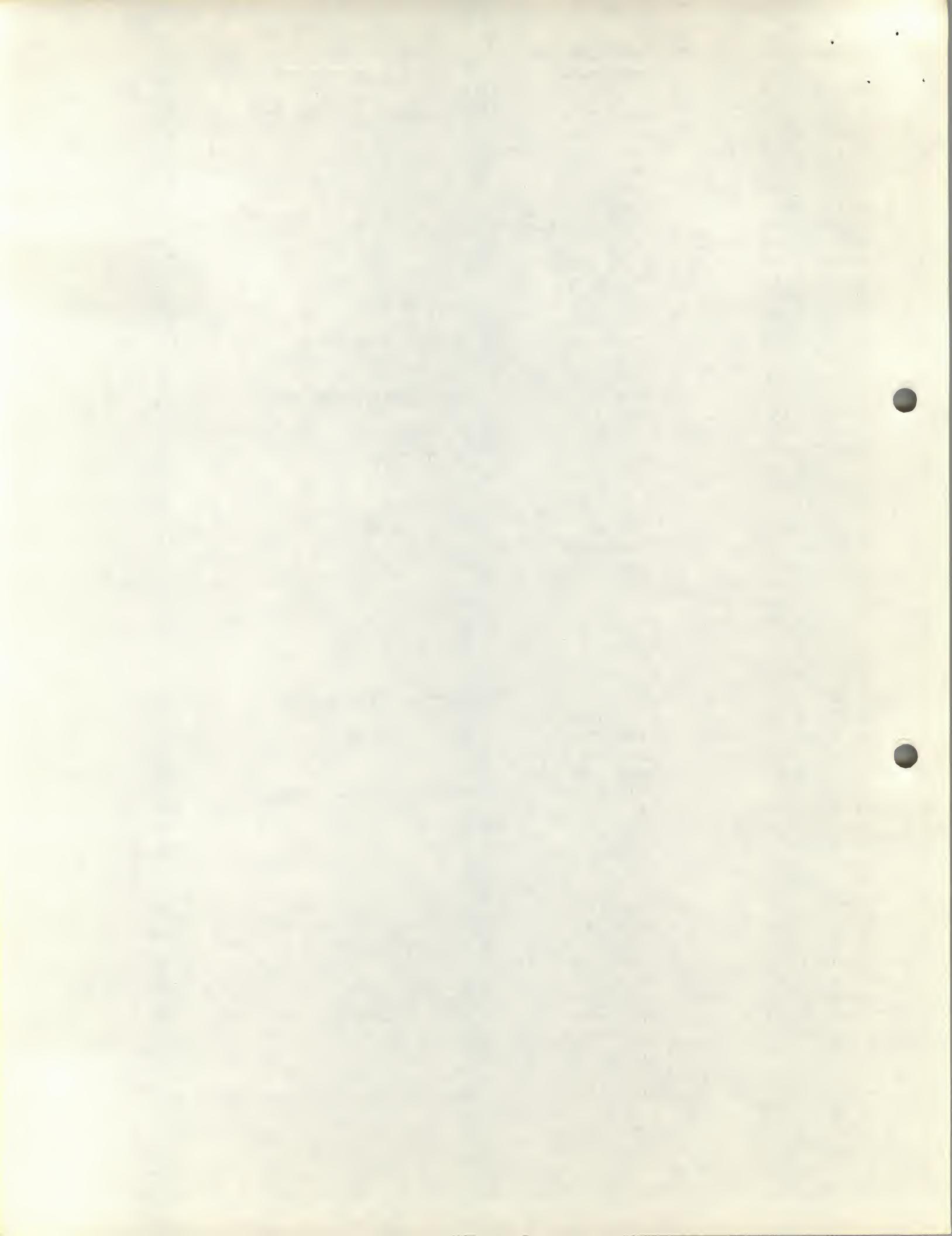
/
/ BLOK
/
/PRINT DN FILE AND SAM BLOCKS
/ WITH LINK WORD
/
/TYPE D FOR DIRECTORY FORMAT
/ (TYPE 6100G IF BLOCK NO IS ALREADY IN)
/ CONTRL/C FOR MONITOR
/ 0 FOR ODT AT 4000
/ ANY OTHER CHARACTER FOR SAM FORMAT
/
/WITH ODT, PLANT BLOCK NO AT 6105,
/ RETURN WITH 6100G
/
/WITHOUT ODT, COLLECT BLOCK NO FROM SR
/ AFTER PLANTING 7692 AT "WATT" (6123)
/

*6000

6000	6032	START,	KCC	
6001	6031		KSF	
6002	5201		JMP .-1	
6003	6036	K,	KRB	
6004	6046		TLS	/EC40
6005	6041		TSF	
6006	5205		JMP .-1	
6007	3274		DCA CH	
6010	4777		JMS CRLF	
6011	1274		TAD CH	
6012	1376		TAD (-203	/TEST FOR +C
6013	7650		SNA CLA	
6014	5672		JMP I MON	/RETURN TO MONITOR
6015	1274		TAD CH	
6016	1375		TAD (-"0	/TEST FOR 0
6017	7650		SNA CLA	
6020	5673		JMP I ODT	/GO TO ODT4
6021	1274		TAD CH	
6022	1374		TAD (-"D	/TEST FOR D
6023	7650		SNA CLA	
6024	5773		JMP DNF	
6025	4777	SAM,	JMS CRLF	
6026	4276		JMS BLOCK	
6027	1372		TAD (-200	
6030	3771		DCA WC	/SET TO 200 WORDS
6031	1306		TAD BN+1	
6032	3770		DCA CA	
6033	4246		JMS HDG	/PRINT COLUMN HEADINGS



6034	4767	R,	JMS ADDRESS	
6035	1366		TAD C-3	
6036	1365		TAD C-5	
6037	3764		DCA WDS	/8 WORDS TO A LINE
6040	4763		JMS OCT	
6041	4777		JMS CRLF	
6042	5234		JMP B	
6043	7642	MDT,	7642	
6044	5451	L,	5451 /LT	
6045	5653		5653 /NK	
6046	0000	HDG,	0	
6047	7240		CLA CMA	
6050	1366		TAD C-3	
6051	4762		JMS SPN	/4 SPACES
6052	1366		TAD C-3	
6053	1365		TAD C-5	/SET 8 HEADINGS
6054	3270		DCA HC	
6055	1361		TAD C-0	
6056	3271		DCA COL	/SET COLUMN HEADING
6057	1365	H2,	TAD C-5	
6060	4762		JMS SPN	/5 SPACES
6061	1271		TAD COL	/GET HEADING
6062	4760		JMS TYPE	
6063	2271		LSZ COL	
6064	2270		LSZ HC	
6065	5257		JMP H2	
6066	4777		JMS CRLF	/REPEAT HEADINGS 0 - 7
6067	5646		JMP T HDG	
6070	0000	HC,	0	
6071	0000	COL,	0	
6072	7600	MON,	7600	
6073	4000	ODT,	4000	
6074	0000	CH,	0	
6075	7000		NOP	
6076	0000	BLOCK,	0	/BRING DOWN BLOCK
6077	4322		JMS GET	
6100	4777	BACK,	JMS CRLF	
6101	1305		TAD BN	
6102	4757		JMS P4F	
6103	4643		JMS T MDT	/MONITOR DISC TRANSFER
6104	0003		3	
6105	0000	BN,	0	
6106	1000		1000	
6107	0000	LINK,	0	
6110	7402		HLT	/ERROR
6111	1356		TAD CL	
6112	3770		DCA CA	
6113	4755		JMS FILE	/PRINT "LINK"
6114	1354		TAD C-2	
6115	4762		JMS SPN	/TWO SPACES
6116	1307		TAD LTNK	/GET LINK WORD
6117	4757		JMS P4F	/AND TYPE IT
6120	4777		JMS CRLF	
6121	5676		JMP T BLOCK	
6122	0000	GET,	0	
6123	5673	WAIT,	JMP T ODT	/OR CLA HLT FOR USE OF SR
6124	7604		LAS	
6125	3305		DCA BN	
6126	5722		JMP T GET	



6154	7776		
6155	6254		
6156	6244		
6157	6224		
6160	6345		
6161	9260		
6162	6310		
6163	6322		
6164	6357		
6165	7773		
6166	7775		
6167	6246		
6170	6367		
6171	6364		
6172	7600		
6173	6200		
6174	7474		
6175	7461		
6176	7575		
6177	6336		
6200	4336	DNF,	*6200
6201	4777		JMS CRLF
6202	1363		JMS BLOCK
6203	3364		TAD CON2
6204	7040		DCA WC
6205	1365		CMA
6206	3357		TAD M2
6207	1776		DCA WDS
6210	3367		TAD BN+1
6211	4246		DCA CA
6212	4322		JMS ADDRESS
6213	4336		JMS OCT
6214	4246	A,	JMS CRLF
6215	4254		JMS ADDRESS
6216	7240		JMS FILE
6217	1365		CLA CMA
6220	3357		TAD M2
6221	4322		DCA WDS
6222	4336		JMS OCT
6223	5214		JMS CRLF
6224	0000	P4F,	JMP A
6225	3356		0
6226	1355		/FOUR FIGURES
6227	3336		DCA FIG
6230	1356		TAD M4
6231	7004		DCA CRLF
6232	7004	NEXT,	TAD FIG
6233	7006		RAL
6234	3356		RAL
6235	1356		RTL
6236	0360		DCA FIG
6237	1361		TAD FIG
6240	4345		AND M7
6241	1356		TAD CON1
6242	2336		JMS TYPE
6243	5232		TAD FIG
6244	7200		1SZ CRLF
6245	5624		JMP NEXT
			CLA
			JMP I P4F

/SET TO 200 WORDS

/SET 3 WORDS IN FIRST LINE

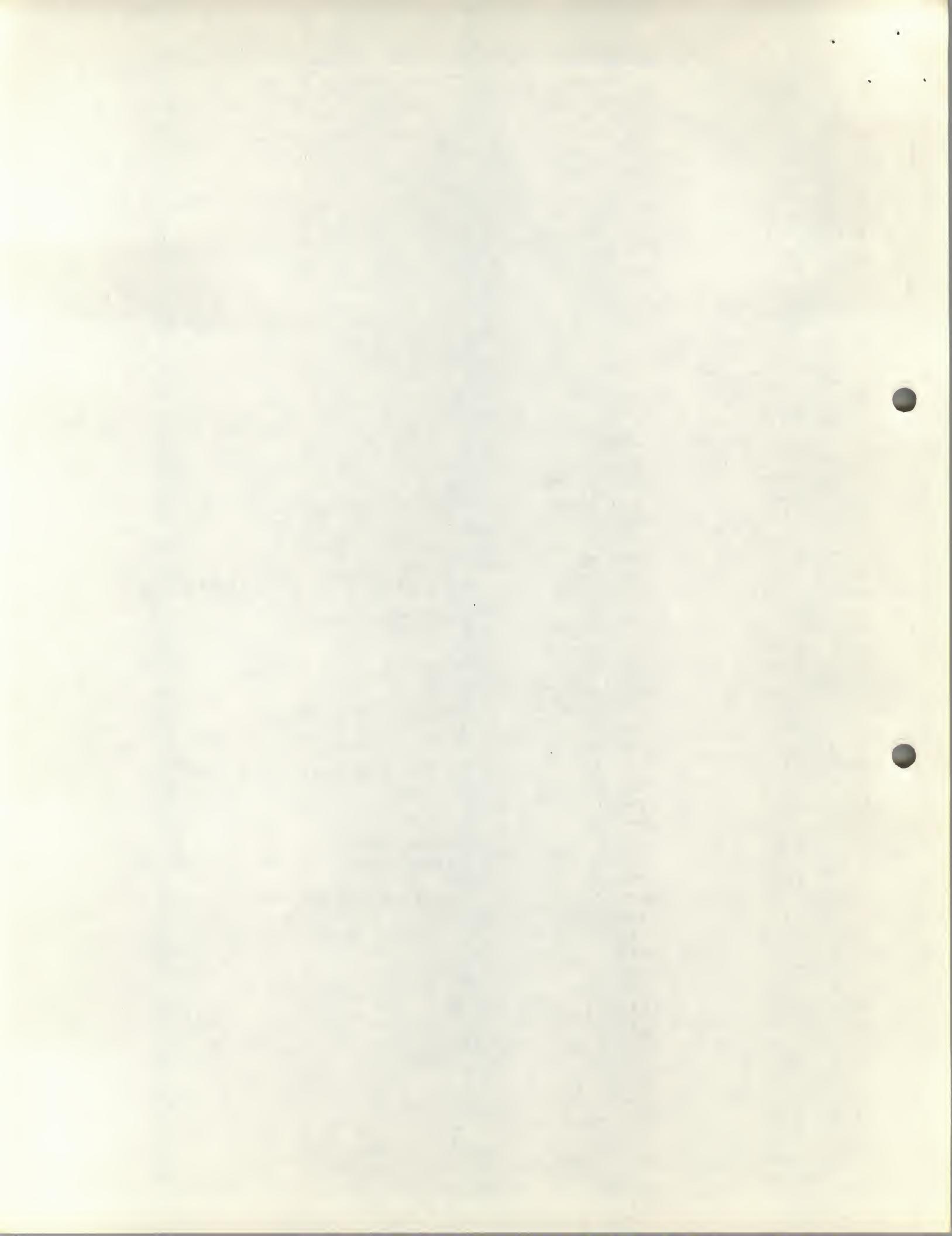
/SET CA = 1000

/DECODE FILE NAME

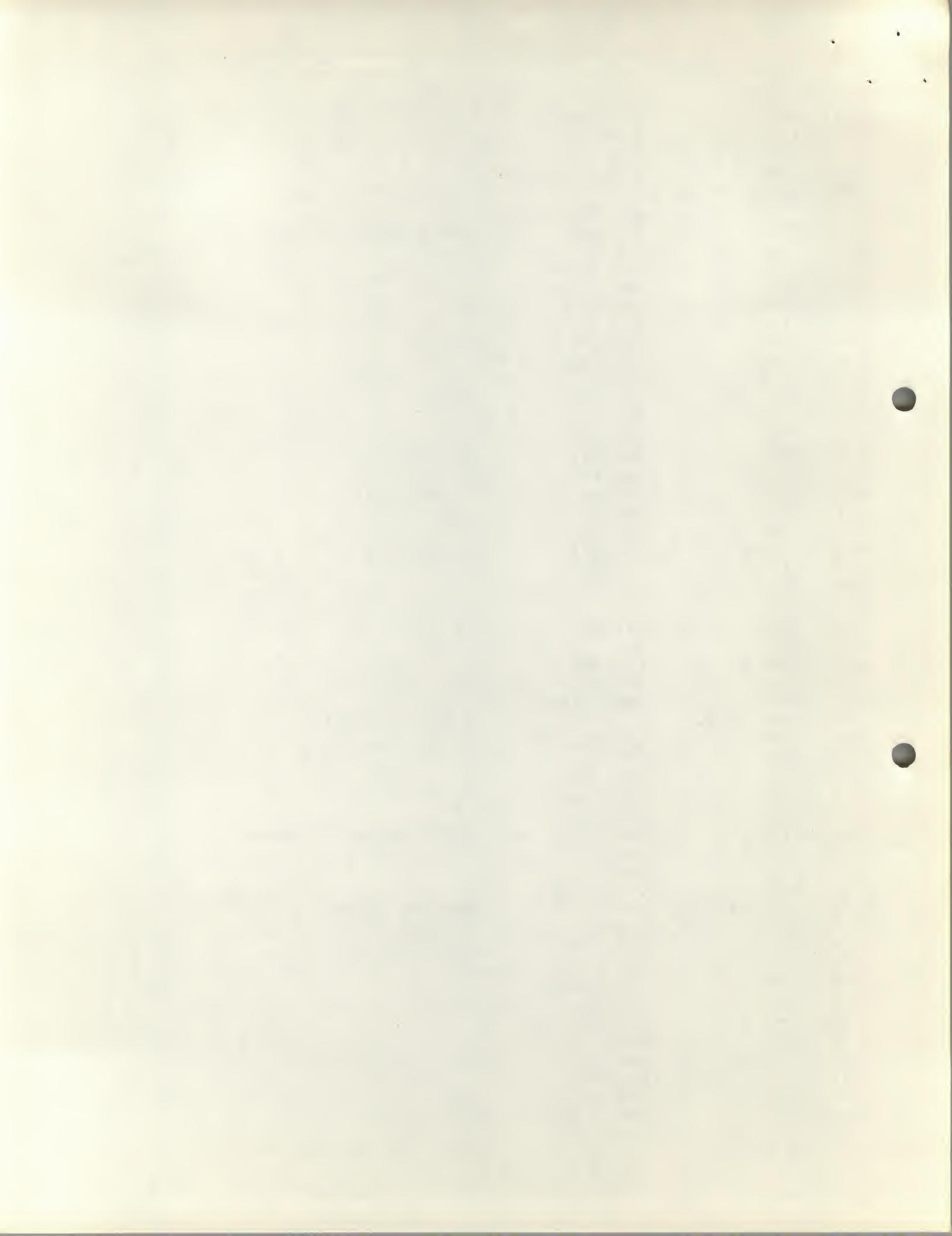
/THREE WORDS IN OCTAL

/TEMP STORE

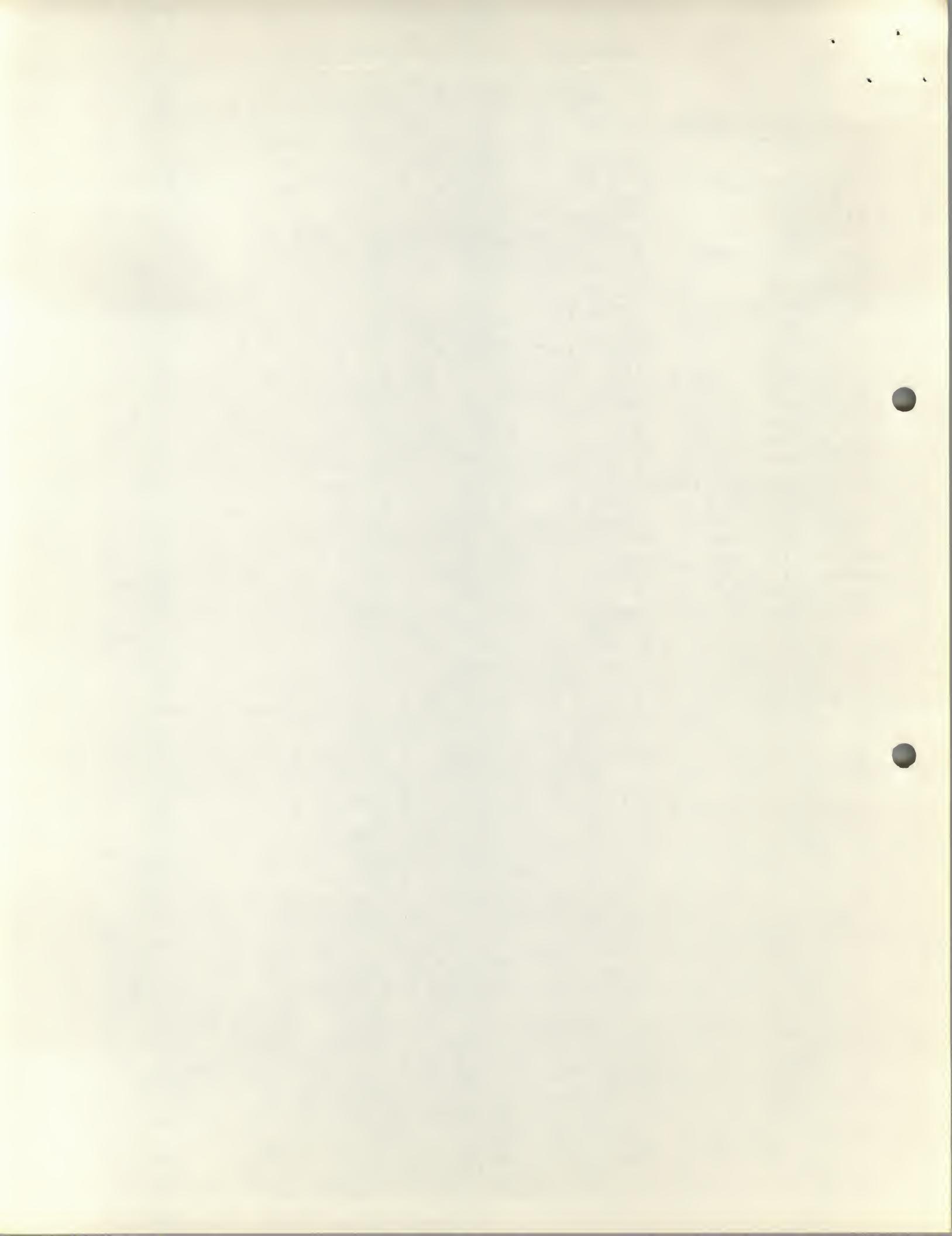
/DIGIT COUNT



6246	0000	ADDRESS,	0	
6247	1367		TAD CA	
6250	4224		JMS P4F	
6251	1362		TAD SP	
6252	4345		JMS TYPE	
6253	5646		JMP I ADDRESS	
6254	0000	FILE,	0	/PRINT FILE NAME
6255	1365		TAD M2	
6256	3357		DCA WDS	/TWO WORDS TO FILE NAME
6257	1365		TAD M2	
6260	4310		JMS SPN	
6261	1767	F1,	TAD I CA	
6262	3356		DCA FIG	
6263	1365		TAD M2	
6264	3336		DCA CRLF	
6265	1356		TAD FIG	
6266	7004		RAL	
6267	7006	F2,	RTL	
6270	7006		RTL	
6271	7006		RTL	
6272	3356		DCA FIG	
6273	1356		TAD FIG	
6274	0366		AND ML	/MASK 0077
6275	1362		TAD SP	
6276	4345		JMS TYPE	
6277	1356		TAD FIG	
6300	2336		ISZ CRLF	
6301	5267		JMP F2	
6302	2367		ISZ CA	
6303	2364		ISZ WC	
6304	7200		CLA	
6305	2357		ISZ WDS	
6306	5261		JMP F1	
6307	5654		JMP I FILE	
6310	0000	SPN,	0	/TYPE N SPACES
6311	3336		DCA CRLF	
6312	1362		TAD SP	
6313	4345		JMS TYPE	
6314	2336		ISZ CRLF	
6315	5312		JMP --3	
6316	6031		KSF	/LISTEN FOR KEYBOARD
6317	7410		SKP	
6320	5775		JMP K	
6321	5710		JMP I SPN	
6322	0000	OCT,	0	/OCTAL NUMBER
6323	1365		TAD M2	
6324	4310		JMS SPN	/TWO SPACES
6325	1767		TAD I CA	
6326	4224		JMS P4F	
6327	2367		ISZ CA	
6330	2364		ISZ WC	
6331	7410		SKP	
6332	5774		JMP SAM	
6333	2357		ISZ WDS	
6334	5323		JMP OCT+1	
6335	5722		JMP I OCT	

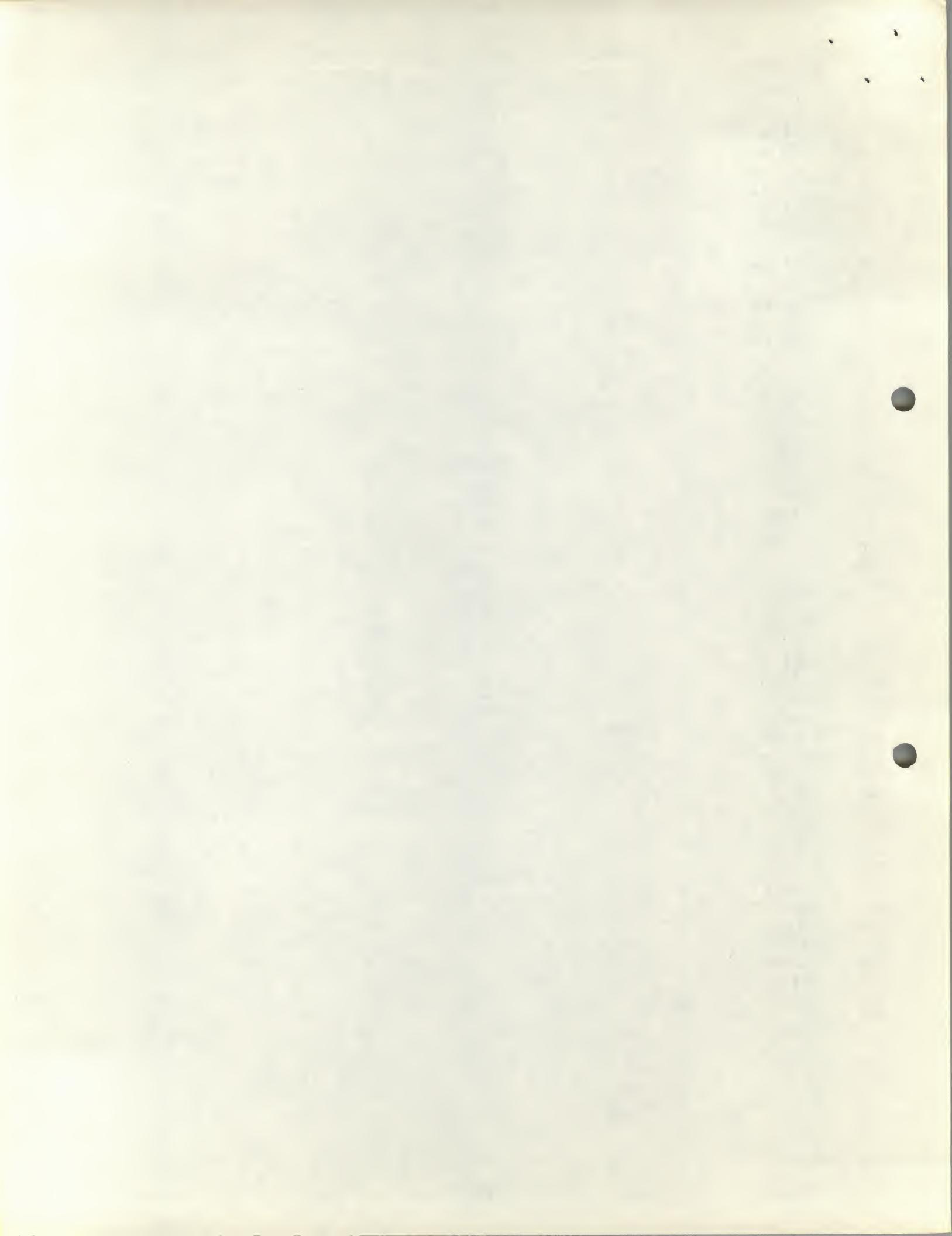


6336	00000	CRLF,	0
6337	72001		CLA
6340	1353	TAD	CR
6341	4345	JMS	TYPE
6342	1354	TAD	LF
6343	4345	JMS	TYPE
6344	5736	JMP	I CRLF
6345	00000	TYPE,	0
6346	6046		TLS
6347	6041		TSF
6350	5347	JMP	•-1
6351	72000		CLA
6352	5745	JMP	I TYPE
6353	0215	CR,	215
6354	0212	LF,	212
6355	7774	M4,	-4
6356	00000	FIG,	0
6357	00000	WDS,	0
6360	00007	M7,	7
6361	0262	CON1,	262
6362	0240	SP,	240
6363	76000	CON2,	-200
6364	00000	WC,	0
6365	7776	M2,	-2
6366	0077	ML,	0077
6367	00000	CA,	0
6370	40000	ODTT,	40000



6374 6925
6375 6003
6376 6136
6377 6976

A 6214
ADDRES 6246
B 6034
BACK 6100
BLOCK 6076
BN 6105
CA 6367
CH 6074
COL 6071
CON1 6361
CON2 6363
CR 6353
CRLF 6336
DNF 6200
FIG 6356
FILE 6254
F1 6261
F2 6267
GET 6122
HC 6070
HDG 6046
H2 6057
K 6003
L 6044
LF 6354
LTNK 6107
MDT 6043
ML 6366
MON 6072
M2 6365
M4 6355
M7 6360
NEXT 6232
OCT 6322
ODT 6073
ODTT 6370
P4F 6224
SAM 6025
SP 6362
SPN 6310
START 6000
TYPE 6345
WAIT 6123
WC 6364
WDS 6357



LOAD

*TN-S:B2

*

ST=

↑↑

•SAVF BLOK! 6000-6377:6000

•DDT4

76006

•BL0K

B

61006

00001 LINK 0001

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1000	0377	4242	0005	0373	7200	0000	7402	4242
1010	0005	0374	D					

6105/00001 177

61006

0177 LINK 0201

1000	0373	4146	0200					
1003	EX C	7000	7000	6101				
1010	PIP	0000	1000	6102				
1015	AV1	7777	0600	6103				
1022	LOAD	7400	7400	6104				
1027	•CD•	0000	0000	6105				
1034	FPT2	0000	0000	2006				
1041	MF11	0000	0000	4007				
1046	EDIT	0000	2600					

6105/0177 230

61006

0200 LINK 0401

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1000	0101	0101	0101	4701	4701	4701	4701	4701
1010	4701	4701	4704	4704	4704	4705	4705	4705
1020	4705	4705	4705	4705	4704	4704	4702	4702
1030	4702	4702	4702	2302	2302	5502	5502	1302
1040	1302	1302	1302	1302	1302	1302	1302	1302
1050	1302	1302	1302	1403	1403	1403	1403	1403
1060	1403	1403	1403	1503	K			

61007

6105/0200 53

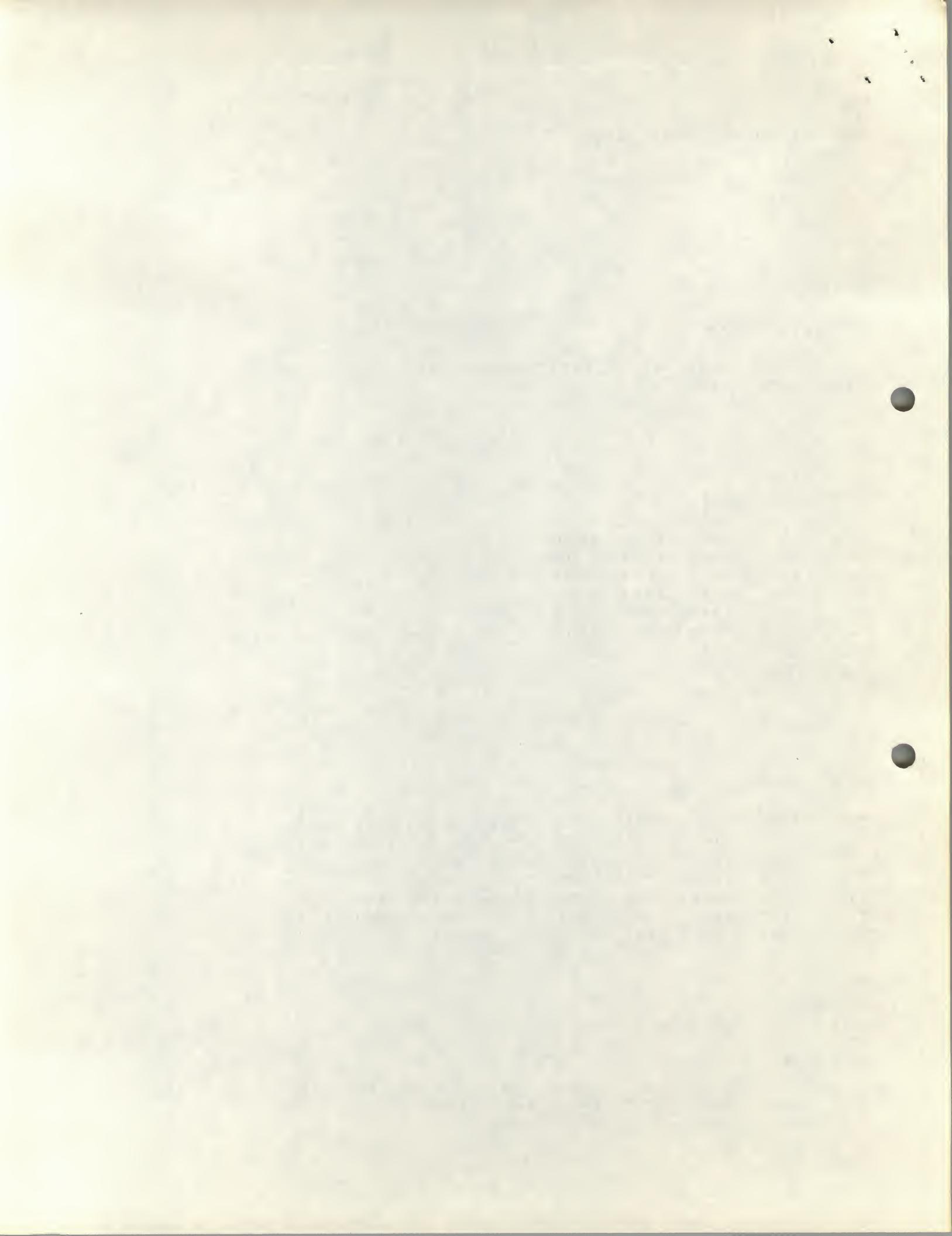
61006

0053 LINK 0054

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1000	0000	0600	1000	1200	1400	1600	2000
1010	2400	2600	3000	3200	3400		2200

•BL0K

D



6105/0000 291

61096

9291	LINK	0000		
1003	0000	0000	0000	
1003	CSYM	0000	0000	0032
1010	ND1	0000	0000	4033
1015	AV4			

